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Renormalization of Hořava Gravity

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Abstract

We prove perturbative renormalizability of *projectable* Hořava gravity. The key element of the argument is the choice of a gauge which ensures the correct anisotropic scaling of the propagators and their uniform falloff at large frequencies and momenta. This guarantees that the counterterms required to absorb the loop divergences are local and marginal or relevant with respect to the anisotropic scaling. Gauge invariance of the counterterms is achieved by making use of the background-covariant formalism. We also comment on the difficulties of this approach when addressing the renormalizability of the *non-projectable* model.

1 Introduction

The construction of a consistent theory of quantum gravity has remained one of the major challenges in theoretical physics for many decades. String theory provides a fruitful approach to this problem, see e.g. [1], at the expense of introducing a very rich extra structure (and complexity) and it makes sense to question if other directions are possible. In particular, one may wonder whether gravity can be quantized in the framework of perturbative quantum field theory in 4-dimensions, as other fundamental forces in Nature.

At low energies gravity is very well described by the Einstein–Hilbert action, which is perturbatively non-renormalizable and therefore does not correspond to an ultraviolet (UV) complete theory (at least in perturbation theory). It has been known for several decades that a renormalizable theory is obtained by augmenting the action with quadratic curvature invariants [2]. For certain regions in the parameter space the theory is even asymptotically free and hence UV complete [3, 4]. However, due to the presence of four time-derivatives of the metric in the Lagrangian, the theory contains ghosts — negative-norm states — and does not admit the usual interpretation along the lines of unitary quantum mechanics.¹

An interesting development was proposed by P. Hořava [7, 8], who pointed out that unitarity can be preserved at the expense of sacrificing the Lorentz invariance (LI). In this case one can keep the action to be second order in time-derivatives, supplementing it only with terms containing higher spatial derivatives. This allows to construct an action for gravity which is power-counting renormalizable, i.e. it contains only marginal and relevant operators with respect to the scaling transformations

$$t \mapsto b^{-d} t, \quad x^i \mapsto b^{-1} x^i, \quad i = 1, \dots, d, \quad (1)$$

where b is an arbitrary scaling parameter and d is the number of spatial dimensions. Note that time and space scale differently in (1). This type of transformations is called anisotropic scaling or Lifshitz scaling. The metric has zero scaling dimension under² (1),

$$\gamma_{ij} \mapsto \gamma_{ij},$$

and thus the non-linearities of gravity do not give rise to any irrelevant interactions.

Hořava’s proposal generated a surge of papers exploring its low-energy consistency and phenomenology, see [9, 10] for reviews. This led to the identification of a version of the

¹See [5, 6] for recent revival of this idea.

²To be precise, this applies to the spatial components of the metric, see Sec. 2 for details.

proposal — the so-called healthy non-projectable model [11] — which provides a consistent theory capable of reproducing the phenomenology of general relativity (GR) at the distance scales where the latter has been tested. It has been also realized that the theory never reduces to GR exactly: a certain amount of Lorentz invariance violation persists in the gravity sector at all energy/distance scales [12]. This can have interesting implications for cosmological models of dark energy [13]. Conservatively, one can use astrophysical and cosmological data to constrain the parameters of the theory [14, 15, 16]. Last but not least, to be phenomenologically viable, this scenario should be supplemented by a mechanism ensuring Lorentz invariance in the sector of visible matter where it has been tested with utmost precision. This represents a serious challenge that several proposals try to address [17, 18, 19, 20].

Besides application to gravitation in 4 dimensions, it was suggested that Hořava gravity in $d = 2$ can govern the dynamics of membranes in M-theory [7]. Other uses include the holographic description of non-relativistic strongly coupled systems, analogous to those occurring in condensed matter physics [21, 22].

Despite the vast literature on Hořava gravity, its renormalizability has not yet been rigorously proven. Indeed, while in pure scalar and fermionic Lifshitz theories with non-negative scaling dimensions of the fields³ renormalizability is a rather straightforward consequence of power-counting renormalizability [23], this is not the case for gauge theories. As we are going to explain below, a general local gauge fixing in Hořava gravity gives rise to certain “irregular” contributions in the propagator of the metric, that may spoil the convergence of the loop integrals (see [25] for a similar phenomenon in non-relativistic gauge theories). As a consequence, a loop diagram that by a scaling argument should be finite can actually diverge and generate a counterterm not expected from the naive power-counting. Moreover, the irregular terms in the propagators can potentially lead to non-local divergences. Hence, the key question is whether there exists a class of gauges where all propagators are regular.

In this paper we answer this question in the affirmative for the case of *projectable* Hořava gravity. Unfortunately, this version of Hořava gravity does not reproduce GR at low energies (at least not within weak coupling) [12]. Nevertheless, it presents an interesting example of a theory sharing many properties of GR, such as a large gauge group of local spacetime transformations and the presence of gapless transverse-traceless excitations — gravitons — in dimensions $d = 3$ and higher. Working in the gauge with regular propagators we demonstrate, with methods along the lines of relativistic gauge theories, that projectable

³In theories containing fields with negative dimensions the situation is more subtle [24].

Hořava gravity is perturbatively renormalizable in the strict sense.

In the non-projectable case, we find that there is no gauge fixing which could remove all irregular contributions, though they can be reduced to only a few terms in the propagators for the lapse function ((00)-component of the metric). Physically, these terms are a manifestation of the instantaneous interaction present in the theory [12, 26]. We conclude that the renormalizability analysis in the non-projectable case requires a careful treatment of the instantaneous mode.

Previous studies of the quantum properties of Hořava gravity span several directions. In Ref. [27] the projectable version in $d = 3$ is considered with an additional restriction on the parameters imposed by the condition of detailed balance [8]. This model is connected to 3-dimensional topologically massive gravity via the stochastic quantization approach and it is argued that it inherits the renormalizability properties of the latter. However, the treatment of the gauge invariance of Hořava gravity in this construction is somewhat obscure. The works [28, 29, 30, 31] explore the relation between Hořava gravity and causal dynamical triangulations. In Ref. [32] a one-loop renormalization has been performed and the corresponding beta-function were computed in a truncated version of the $d = 2$ projectable model. The truncation, however, explicitly breaks the gauge invariance of the theory. Finally, in Refs. [33] the one-loop counterterms for the gravitational effective action induced by a scalar field with Lifshitz scaling (see also [34, 35, 36] for earlier works on this subject) were computed. These counterterms were shown to have the same structure as the terms present in the bare action of Hořava gravity, which suggests that if pure Hořava gravity is renormalizable, it remains so upon inclusion of matter. We will return to this point in the Conclusions (Sec. 7).

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. 2 we introduce the projectable version of Hořava gravity in $(3 + 1)$ and $(2 + 1)$ dimensions. The $d = 2$ case provides the simplest example of gravity with anisotropic scaling, which we use to illustrate the main ideas of our approach. In Sec. 3 we discuss the irregular terms arising in the propagators for a generic choice of gauge and the associated problems in the renormalization analysis. In Sec. 4 we present a two-parameter family of gauges where the propagators are free from irregular contributions. Using this class of regular gauges we evaluate the degree of divergence of a generic diagram in Sec. 5 and argue that only local counterterms that are relevant or marginal with respect to the anisotropic scaling are required to renormalize the theory. By embedding our gauge-fixing procedure into the background-field formalism, we ensure that the counterterms preserve gauge invariance, which completes the proof of renormalizability.

In Sec. 6 we analyze the non-projectable case and identify irregular contributions that cannot be removed by a gauge-fixing. We conclude in Sec. 7. Some details of the derivations are relegated to the appendices.

2 Projectable Hořava gravity

Geometrically, Hořava gravity differs from GR by the introduction of a preferred spacetime foliation by space-like surfaces. The spacetime metric is represented using the Arnowitt–Deser–Misner (ADM) decomposition,

$$ds^2 = N^2 dt^2 - \gamma_{ij}(dx^i + N^i dt)(dx^j + N^j dt) , \quad i, j = 1, \dots, d .$$

We aim to construct the theory which is invariant under the subgroup of diffeomorphisms that preserve the foliation structure (FDiffs). These consist of time-dependent transformations of the spatial coordinates and space-independent reparameterizations of time,

$$x^i \mapsto \tilde{x}^i(\mathbf{x}, t) , \quad t \mapsto \tilde{t}(t) ,$$

where $\tilde{t}(t)$ is a monotonic function. Under this symmetry the lapse N , the shift N^i and the spatial metric γ_{ij} transform in the standard way,

$$N \mapsto \tilde{N} = N \frac{dt}{d\tilde{t}} , \quad N^i \mapsto \tilde{N}^i = \left(N^j \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^i}{\partial x^j} - \frac{\partial \tilde{x}^i}{\partial t} \right) \frac{dt}{d\tilde{t}} , \quad \gamma_{ij} \mapsto \tilde{\gamma}_{ij} = \gamma_{kl} \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial \tilde{x}^i} \frac{\partial x^l}{\partial \tilde{x}^j} . \quad (2)$$

We also impose time-reversal invariance, under which N and γ_{ij} are even, whereas the shift N^i is odd.

We assign the following scaling dimensions to the fields according to their transformation under the anisotropic scaling⁴ (1),

$$[N] = [\gamma_{ij}] = 0 , \quad [N^i] = d - 1 .$$

The action is constructed from local operators that transform as scalars under FDiffs and have dimension up to $2d$,

$$S = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int dt d^d x \sqrt{\gamma} N (K_{ij} K^{ij} - \lambda K^2 - \mathcal{V}) . \quad (3)$$

⁴We assign dimension -1 to the spatial coordinates x^i . Accordingly, time has dimension $-d$. A field Φ with dimension r transforms under the scaling (1) as $\Phi \mapsto b^r \Phi$.

Here, \varkappa^2 , λ are free parameters and the extrinsic curvature of the foliation leaves is given by

$$K_{ij} = \frac{\dot{\gamma}_{ij} - \nabla_i N_j - \nabla_j N_i}{2N}.$$

The trace is defined as $K = \gamma^{ij} K_{ij}$. The dot stands for a time-derivative, indices are raised and lowered by the spatial metric γ_{ij} and the covariant spatial derivatives ∇_i are compatible with γ_{ij} . The potential term \mathcal{V} consists of all allowed combinations of local invariants of scaling dimension up to $2d$ that are made of γ_{ij} , N and their derivatives with respect to ∇_i . In this way one obtains a Lagrangian consisting of marginal and relevant operators with respect to the anisotropic scaling which in this sense is power-counting renormalizable.

In the *non-projectable* Hořava gravity the lapse N is assumed to be a function of both space and time; we postpone the discussion of this case until Sec. 6. For the time being we focus on the *projectable* model where the lapse is a function of time only, $N = N(t)$. Then the time-reparameterizations allow to set $N = 1$ leaving the time-dependent spatial diffeomorphisms as the remaining gauge transformations.

In $d = 3$, upon using the Bianchi identities and integration by parts, one finds the most general potential [37],

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}^{d=3} = & 2\Lambda - \eta R + \mu_1 R^2 + \mu_2 R_{ij} R^{ij} \\ & + \nu_1 R^3 + \nu_2 R R_{ij} R^{ij} + \nu_3 R_j^i R_k^j R_i^k + \nu_4 \nabla_i R \nabla^i R + \nu_5 \nabla_i R_{jk} \nabla^i R^{jk}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Here, R_{ij} and R are the Ricci tensor and Ricci scalar constructed from γ_{ij} . In total, the theory contains 11 couplings: \varkappa^2 , λ , Λ , η , $\mu_{1,2}$ and ν_a , $a = 1, \dots, 5$. The terms in the second line of (4) together with the extrinsic-curvature terms in (3) are marginal under the scaling (1). They determine the UV behavior of the theory, in particular its renormalizability properties. The rest of the terms in (4) are relevant deformations. Among them the cosmological constant Λ , which has the lowest dimension. We will assume that it is tuned to zero in order to admit flat Minkowski spacetime as a solution.

Let us study the spectrum of linear perturbations around this background. We write

$$\gamma_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + h_{ij},$$

and decompose the perturbations into scalar, vector and transverse-traceless (TT) tensor parts,

$$N^i = \partial_i B + u_i, \quad (5a)$$

$$h_{ij} = \left(\delta_{ij} - \frac{\partial_i \partial_j}{\Delta} \right) \psi + \frac{\partial_i \partial_j}{\Delta} E + \partial_i v_j + \partial_j v_i + \zeta_{ij} \quad (5b)$$

with

$$\partial_i u_i = \partial_i v_i = \partial_i \zeta_{ij} = \zeta_{ii} = 0 .$$

Here Δ is the flat-space Laplacian. The quadratic action reads,

$$\begin{aligned} S_2^{d=3} = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int dt d^3x & \left[\frac{\dot{\zeta}_{ij}^2}{4} + \frac{\eta}{4} \zeta_{ij} \Delta \zeta_{ij} - \frac{\mu_2}{4} \zeta_{ij} \Delta^2 \zeta_{ij} + \frac{\nu_5}{4} \zeta_{ij} \Delta^3 \zeta_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} (\dot{v}_i - u_i) \Delta (\dot{v}_i - u_i) \right. \\ & + \frac{\dot{\psi}^2}{2} + \frac{1}{4} (\dot{E} - 2\Delta B)^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4} (2\dot{\psi} + \dot{E} - 2\Delta B)^2 \\ & \left. - \frac{\eta}{2} \psi \Delta \psi - \left(4\mu_1 + \frac{3\mu_2}{2} \right) \psi \Delta^2 \psi + \left(4\nu_4 + \frac{3\nu_5}{2} \right) \psi \Delta^3 \psi \right] . \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

In order to identify the physical degrees of freedom we perform the variation with respect to u_i and B and set them to zero afterwards by the gauge choice. We obtain the equations,

$$\Delta \dot{v}_i = 0 , \quad \Delta \left(\dot{E} - \frac{2\lambda}{1-\lambda} \dot{\psi} \right) = 0 . \quad (7)$$

The first one implies that the vector sector does not contain any propagating modes. From the second equation in (7) we express \dot{E} and substitute it back into (6) which yields the action for the propagating degrees of freedom,

$$\begin{aligned} S_2^{d=3} = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int dt d^3x & \left[\frac{\dot{\zeta}_{ij}^2}{4} + \frac{\eta}{4} \zeta_{ij} \Delta \zeta_{ij} - \frac{\mu_2}{4} \zeta_{ij} \Delta^2 \zeta_{ij} + \frac{\nu_5}{4} \zeta_{ij} \Delta^3 \zeta_{ij} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1-3\lambda}{2(1-\lambda)} \dot{\psi}^2 - \frac{\eta}{2} \psi \Delta \psi - \left(4\mu_1 + \frac{3\mu_2}{2} \right) \psi \Delta^2 \psi + \left(4\nu_4 + \frac{3\nu_5}{2} \right) \psi \Delta^3 \psi \right] . \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

In addition to the TT mode ζ_{ij} , the theory propagates a “scalar graviton” ψ . Both modes have positive-definite kinetic terms provided $\kappa^2 > 0$ and λ is either smaller than 1/3 or larger than 1. The dispersion relations of the two modes are respectively,

$$\omega_{tt}^2 = \eta k^2 + \mu_2 k^4 + \nu_5 k^6 , \quad (9a)$$

$$\omega_s^2 = \frac{1-\lambda}{1-3\lambda} \left(-\eta k^2 + (8\mu_1 + 3\mu_2) k^4 + (8\nu_4 + 3\nu_5) k^6 \right) . \quad (9b)$$

This immediately raises a problem: the term proportional to k^2 in the dispersion relation cannot be positive for both modes simultaneously. Thus, non-zero η leads to an instability of the Minkowski background with respect to inhomogeneous perturbations. For positive values of the parameters $\mu_{1,2}$ and $\nu_{4,5}$ the instability is cut off at large spatial momenta and therefore does not affect the UV properties of the theory. Moreover, we can stabilize the Minkowski

spacetime by simply tuning η to zero. However, in that case the dispersion relations of the TT mode and scalar gravitons are quadratic, $\omega \propto k^2$, down to zero momentum, which prevents from recovering GR at low energies⁵.

The situation is much simpler for $d = 2$. In this case the potential includes only two terms,

$$\mathcal{V}^{d=2} = 2\Lambda + \mu R^2. \quad (10)$$

The linear in R term is absent because the combination $\sqrt{\gamma}R$ is a total derivative in 2-dimensions. Also the Ricci tensor R_{ij} reduces to the scalar curvature, so the invariant $R_{ij}R^{ij}$ is proportional to R^2 . Setting the cosmological constant Λ to zero, we obtain a model with 3 marginal couplings: \varkappa^2 , λ and μ .

The spectrum of this model is derived along the same lines as for the $d = 3$ case. Expanding around flat spacetime and performing the decomposition (5) – where now the TT-component ζ_{ij} is absent – we obtain the quadratic action,

$$S_2^{d=2} = \frac{1}{2\varkappa^2} \int dt d^2x \left[-\frac{1}{2}(\dot{v}_i - u_i)\Delta(\dot{v}_i - u_i) + \frac{\dot{\psi}^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}(\dot{E} - 2\Delta B)^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4}(\dot{\psi} + \dot{E} - 2\Delta B)^2 - \mu\psi\Delta^2\psi \right]. \quad (11)$$

We observe that the action for the vector perturbations has exactly the same structure as in $d = 3$, implying that there are no propagating modes in this sector. In the scalar sector we eliminate E using the equation obtained upon variation with respect to B and set $B = 0$ afterwards. This yields,

$$S_2^{d=2} = \frac{1}{2\varkappa^2} \int dt d^2x \left[\frac{1 - 2\lambda}{4(1 - \lambda)} \dot{\psi}^2 - \mu\psi\Delta^2\psi \right].$$

Unlike GR, which in (2+1) dimensions does not possess any local degrees of freedom, Hořava gravity propagates a dynamical scalar mode. The latter has the dispersion relation,

$$\omega_s^2 = 4\mu \frac{1 - \lambda}{1 - 2\lambda} k^4.$$

It is well-behaved (i.e. has positive kinetic term and is stable) if⁶ $\varkappa^2 > 0$, $\mu > 0$ and $\lambda < 1/2$ or $\lambda > 1$. We make extensive use of the $d = 2$ model in what follows.

⁵One could try to keep η finite and positive and suppress the instability associated to the scalar graviton by tuning λ close to 1. However, in this limit the theory becomes strongly coupled and the perturbative treatment breaks down [38, 12].

⁶We take $\varkappa^2 > 0$ to make contact with higher dimensions where this condition is required for positivity of the TT mode kinetic energy.

In order to analyze the renormalizability properties of the theory, from now on we transform to “Euclidean” time by the Wick rotation

$$t \mapsto \tau = it, \quad N^j \mapsto N_E^j = -iN^j.$$

In the following we will omit the subscript “ E ” on the Euclidean shift. The corresponding action differs from (3) only by the sign of the potential term. At the quadratic level this amounts to flipping the signs of the terms containing $\mu_{1,2}$, $\nu_{4,5}$ in (6) and of the μ -term in (11).

3 Local gauge fixing and irregular terms

In this section we focus on the theory in $d = 2$. In order to quantize the theory we need to fix the gauge. Finding a suitable gauge turns out to be non-trivial, as we demonstrate below. The technical part of the following analysis is straightforward. Upon adding a gauge-fixing term to the quadratic action (11) and transforming to momentum space, we invert the kinetic matrices for the scalar and vector perturbations. The propagators of the shift and the spatial metric are then reconstructed from these helicity components using Eqs. (5),

$$\langle N^i(p) N^j(-p) \rangle = \langle u_i u_j \rangle + k_i k_j \langle BB \rangle, \quad (12a)$$

$$\langle N^i(p) h_{jk}(-p) \rangle = -ik_j \langle u_i v_k \rangle - ik_k \langle u_i v_j \rangle + ik_i (\delta_{jk} - \hat{k}_j \hat{k}_k) \langle B\psi \rangle + ik_i \hat{k}_j \hat{k}_k \langle BE \rangle. \quad (12b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle h_{ij}(p) h_{kl}(-p) \rangle = & k_i k_k \langle v_j v_l \rangle + k_j k_k \langle v_i v_l \rangle + k_i k_l \langle v_j v_k \rangle + k_j k_l \langle v_i v_k \rangle \\ & + (\delta_{ij} - \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j) (\delta_{kl} - \hat{k}_k \hat{k}_l) \langle \psi\psi \rangle + (\delta_{ij} - \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j) \hat{k}_k \hat{k}_l \langle \psi E \rangle \\ & + \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j (\delta_{kl} - \hat{k}_k \hat{k}_l) \langle E\psi \rangle + \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j \hat{k}_k \hat{k}_l \langle EE \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (12c)$$

Here we introduced the notations

$$p \equiv (\omega, \mathbf{k}), \quad \hat{k}_i \equiv k_i/k.$$

We postpone the discussion of the Faddeev–Popov ghosts coming from the gauge fixing to Sec. 4.1.1.

Let us illustrate the type of problems connected to the gauge fixing procedure by considering as a first trial the gauge

$$N^i = 0. \quad (13)$$

It can be implemented by adding the term

$$\mathcal{L}_{gf} = \frac{\sigma}{2\chi^2} (N^i)^2$$

to the Lagrangian and taking the limit $\sigma \rightarrow \infty$. Alternatively, one can simply set $u_i = B = 0$ in (11). The kinetic matrix for the remaining variables is now invertible yielding the propagators,

$$\langle v_i(p)v_j(-p) \rangle = \frac{2\mathcal{K}^2}{\omega^2 k^2} (\delta_{ij} - \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j) , \quad (14a)$$

$$\langle \psi(p)\psi(-p) \rangle = \frac{4\mathcal{K}^2(1-\lambda)}{1-2\lambda} \mathcal{P}_s(p) , \quad (14b)$$

$$\langle \psi(p)E(-p) \rangle = \frac{4\mathcal{K}^2\lambda}{1-2\lambda} \mathcal{P}_s(p) , \quad (14c)$$

$$\langle E(p)E(-p) \rangle = \frac{4\mathcal{K}^2\lambda^2}{(1-\lambda)(1-2\lambda)} \mathcal{P}_s(p) + \frac{4\mathcal{K}^2}{(1-\lambda)\omega^2} , \quad (14d)$$

where

$$\mathcal{P}_s(p) = \left[\omega^2 + 4\mu \frac{1-\lambda}{1-2\lambda} k^4 \right]^{-1} \quad (15)$$

has the pole corresponding to the physical mode⁷. Note the presence of the transverse projector in (14a) which is implied by the transversality of v_i . Substituting these expressions into (12c) we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle h_{ij}(p)h_{kl}(-p) \rangle = & \frac{4\mathcal{K}^2(1-\lambda)}{1-2\lambda} \delta_{ij}\delta_{kl} \mathcal{P}_s(p) + (\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl} + \delta_{il}\delta_{jk} - 2\delta_{ij}\delta_{kl}) \frac{2\mathcal{K}^2}{\omega^2} \\ & + 16\mathcal{K}^2\mu \left[\frac{1-\lambda}{1-2\lambda} (\delta_{ij}k_k k_l + k_i k_j \delta_{kl}) k^2 - k_i k_j k_k k_l \right] \frac{\mathcal{P}_s(p)}{\omega^2} . \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

In deriving this expression we used the dimensional dependent identity (45) that can be found in Appendix A.

We observe that besides the first contribution proportional to $\mathcal{P}_s(p)$, which uniformly decreases whenever ω or k go to infinity, the propagator (16) contains terms of the form $1/\omega^2$ and $O(k^4)\mathcal{P}_s/\omega^2$ that do not fall off with the spatial momentum. The latter terms are dangerous as they lead to non-local singularities of the propagator in position space. For example, the Fourier transform of the second term in (16) has the form,

$$\langle h_{ij}(\tau, \mathbf{x})h_{kl}(0) \rangle \ni -\mathcal{K}^2 (\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl} + \delta_{il}\delta_{jk} - 2\delta_{ij}\delta_{kl}) |\tau| \delta^{(2)}(\mathbf{x}) ,$$

where $\delta^{(2)}$ is the δ -function. This is singular at $\mathbf{x} = 0$ for *all* times τ .⁸ In the perturbative expansion such contributions will give rise to overlapping singularities that are non-local in

⁷Recall that we are working in the Euclidean time, so the sign of the μ -term in (11) must be flipped to “+”.

⁸On the contrary, the Fourier transform of \mathcal{P}_s is singular only at $\tau = \mathbf{x} = 0$. This is explicitly verified

time. In the more familiar momentum-space representation they correspond to divergences in the loop diagrams which have a non-polynomial dependence on the external frequency. Unless these divergences cancel order by order of perturbation theory, they jeopardize the renormalizability by requiring the introduction of counterterms with non-local time dependence⁹. Clearly, even if the cancellation of non-local divergences does take place, it will be increasingly hard to keep track of it at higher loop orders. Thus, we conclude that the gauge (13) is not suitable for the analysis of renormalizability.

The gauge (13) is rather special and one might think that the non-local singularities in the propagators can be avoided once we allow for a more general gauge-fixing condition. Let us now show that this is not the case as long as one restricts to local gauge-fixing terms. The most general term of this class has the form,

$$\mathcal{L}_{gf} = \frac{\sigma}{2\kappa^2} F^i \mathcal{O}_{ij} F^j, \quad (17)$$

where F^i is a linear combination of the fields N^i , h_{ij} and their derivatives which transforms as a vector under spatial rotations, while \mathcal{O}_{ij} is an invertible local operator. In order not to spoil the scaling properties of the action, the gauge-fixing term should not introduce any dimensionful couplings with respect to the scaling (1). This implies that the total dimension of \mathcal{L}_{gf} must be 4, whereas all terms in F^i and \mathcal{O}_{ij} must scale in the same way. A local operator \mathcal{O}_{ij} can contain only the identity and a finite number of derivatives, and therefore its scaling dimension is non-negative. This implies that the dimension of F^i must be less or equal to 2. This excludes that F^i can contain time derivatives of the shift, since such terms would already have at least a scaling dimension of 3. The time derivative of h_{ij} also cannot appear in F^i because to obtain from it an object with a single index one must introduce an additional spatial derivative, which again raises the dimension up to 3. Finally, F^i cannot

using the representation

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{d\omega d^2k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{-i\omega\tau + i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}}}{\omega^2 + A^2 k^4} &= -\frac{1}{\Delta} \int \frac{d^2k}{(2\pi)^2 A} e^{-Ak^2|\tau| + i\mathbf{k}\mathbf{x}} \\ &= \frac{-1}{16\pi^2 A^2 |\tau|} \int d^2y \log |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}| \exp \left[-\frac{y^2}{4A|\tau|} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

The r.h.s. is smooth together with all its derivatives whenever τ or \mathbf{x} are non-zero.

⁹A hint towards such cancellation comes from considering one-graviton exchange between two external sources. One can check that the irregular contributions drop off from this amplitude if the sources are conserved, as required by FDiff-invariance. This argument is not directly applicable at higher orders of perturbation theory where the sources coupled to the metric are not conserved due to the non-linearities of the theory.

contain N^i and the spatial derivatives of the metric h_{ij} simultaneously, as otherwise it would explicitly break the time-reversal invariance¹⁰. Thus we arrive at two possibilities:

$$F^i = N^i \quad \text{or} \quad F^i = \partial_j h_{ij} + \sigma' \partial_i h, \quad (18)$$

where σ' is an arbitrary coefficient and h is the trace of h_{ij} . Both these combinations have dimension 1, so the corresponding operator \mathcal{O}_{ij} must be of dimension 2. Hence, it has the form,

$$\mathcal{O}_{ij} = -\delta_{ij}\Delta - \sigma'' \partial_i \partial_j.$$

Without delving into the study of the full propagators, let us focus on the transverse component u_i of the shift. For the first choice of the gauge-fixing function in (18) a straightforward calculation yields,

$$\langle u_i(p) u_j(-p) \rangle = \frac{\varkappa^2}{\sigma k^2} (\delta_{ij} - \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j)$$

whereas for the second choice one obtains,

$$\langle u_i(p) u_j(-p) \rangle = \left[\frac{2\varkappa^2}{k^2} + \frac{\varkappa^2 \omega^2}{\sigma k^6} \right] (\delta_{ij} - \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j).$$

In both cases the propagator contains contributions independent of the frequency and behaving as $1/k^2$. This, in turn, leads to a non-local singularity of the $\langle N^i N^j \rangle$ propagator in the position space proportional to

$$\delta^{(1)}(\tau) \frac{1}{4\pi} \log |\mathbf{x}|.$$

In perturbation theory this will produce spurious divergences that are non-local in space. Therefore, none of the local gauges (18) is appropriate for our purposes.

4 Regular gauges

Let us introduce some terminology: consider two fields Φ_1, Φ_2 that have scaling dimensions r_1, r_2 under (1). Following [25] we will denote the propagator $\langle \Phi_1 \Phi_2 \rangle$ regular if it is given by the sum of terms of the form,

$$\frac{P(\omega, \mathbf{k})}{D(\omega, \mathbf{k})}, \quad (19a)$$

¹⁰Note that in $d = 3$ such combination is further forbidden by the mismatch between the scaling dimensions of the shift N^i and of the spatial derivatives of h_{ij} .

where D is a product of monomials,

$$D = \prod_{m=1}^M (A_m \omega^2 + B_m k^{2d} + \dots) , \quad A_m, B_m > 0 , \quad (19b)$$

and $P(\omega, \mathbf{k})$ is a polynomial of scaling degree¹¹ less or equal $r_1 + r_2 + 2(M - 1)d$. We emphasize that all constants A_m, B_m in (19b) must be strictly positive. Ellipsis stands for terms with lower scaling dimensions that generically arise in theories with relevant operators in the action. The reader will easily convince herself that a regular propagator has only local singularities at $\tau = \mathbf{x} = 0$ in position space. Due to the restriction on the degree of the numerator it scales at short distances and time-intervals as

$$\langle \Phi_1(b^{-d}\tau, b^{-1}\mathbf{x}) \Phi_2(0) \rangle = b^{r_1+r_2} \langle \Phi_1(\tau, \mathbf{x}) \Phi_2(0) \rangle .$$

The results of the previous section show that in order to obtain regular propagators in Hořava gravity we need to go beyond local gauge-fixing terms.

4.1 Theory in 2 spatial dimensions

As a starting point and for guidance in the treatment of non-relativistic theories, let us first review the structure of covariant gauges in relativistic theories. In GR and its higher-derivative extensions the corresponding gauge-fixing Lagrangians can be adjusted such as to cancel the terms mixing different metrics components in the quadratic action. Such a gauge fixing renders the tensor structure of the propagators diagonal and greatly simplifies the actual computations. The spatial diffeomorphisms are fixed in the covariant gauges by the conditions $F^i = 0$. In terms of the ADM variables they have the general form,

$$F^i = \dot{N}^i - \partial_j h_{ij} - C \partial_i (2\phi + h) , \quad (20)$$

where ϕ is the perturbation of the lapse and C is a numerical constant. Such a form is not appropriate for Hořava gravity, because \dot{N}^i and spatial derivatives of h_{ij} have different scaling dimensions. The discrepancy is easily compensated by introducing two more spatial derivatives acting on the spatial metric. Thus, for $d = 2$ Hořava gravity we consider the gauge fixing function of the general form,

$$F^i = \dot{N}^i - C_1 \Delta \partial_j h_{ij} - C_2 \Delta \partial_i h - C_3 \partial_i \partial_j \partial_k h_{jk} . \quad (21)$$

¹¹The scaling degree of a polynomial is defined as the maximal scaling dimension of its terms.

The coefficients $C_{1,2,3}$ will be chosen shortly to simplify the quadratic action. Note the presence of the last term in (21) which does not have an analog in the relativistic case (20).

Importantly, with the gauge-fixing function (21) the operator \mathcal{O}_{ij} in the gauge-fixing Lagrangian (17) must have dimension -2 and thus is necessarily non-local. We take,

$$\mathcal{O}_{ij} = -[\delta_{ij}\Delta + \xi\partial_i\partial_j]^{-1} = -\frac{\delta_{ij}}{\Delta} + \frac{\xi}{(1+\xi)}\frac{\partial_i\partial_j}{\Delta^2}. \quad (22)$$

Though unusual, the non-locality of the gauge-fixing Lagrangian does not introduce any problems in the perturbative expansion around flat spacetime, as it appears only in the quadratic action¹². The only important property at this point is the invertibility of \mathcal{O}_{ij} .

We now choose the coefficients in the linear combination (21) in such a way that the contributions coming from \mathcal{L}_{gf} cancel the terms mixing N^i and h_{ij} in the quadratic Lagrangian. The combination with the required properties is ,

$$\begin{aligned} F^i &= \dot{N}^i + \frac{1}{2\sigma}\mathcal{O}_{ij}^{-1}\partial_k h_{jk} - \frac{\lambda}{2\sigma}\mathcal{O}_{ij}^{-1}\partial_j h \\ &= \dot{N}^i - \frac{1}{2\sigma}\Delta\partial_k h_{ik} + \frac{\lambda(1+\xi)}{2\sigma}\Delta\partial_i h - \frac{\xi}{2\sigma}\partial_i\partial_j\partial_k h_{jk}. \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

In this way we arrive at a two-parameter family of gauges depending on σ and ξ . It is instructive to write down the total quadratic Lagrangian in this $\sigma\xi$ -gauge,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_2^{d=2} + \mathcal{L}_{gf} &= \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \left[\frac{\dot{h}_{ij}^2}{4} - \frac{\lambda\dot{h}^2}{4} - \frac{1}{4\sigma}\partial_j h_{ij}\Delta\partial_k h_{ik} + \left(\mu + \frac{\xi}{4\sigma}\right)(\partial_i\partial_j h_{ij})^2 \right. \\ &\quad - \left(2\mu + \frac{\lambda(1+\xi)}{2\sigma}\right)\Delta h\partial_i\partial_j h_{ij} + \left(\mu + \frac{\lambda^2(1+\xi)}{4\sigma}\right)(\Delta h)^2 \\ &\quad \left. - \sigma\dot{N}^i[\delta_{ij}\Delta + \xi\partial_i\partial_j]^{-1}\dot{N}^j + \frac{(\partial_i N^j)^2}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \lambda\right)(\partial_i N^i)^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

Note that the non-locality persists only in the term involving time-derivatives of the shift.

Inserting again the helicity decomposition (5) into the above Lagrangian, inverting the operators that appear in the resulting quadratic forms, and combining all contributions in

¹²It will require a careful treatment, however, when we generalize our analysis to the background-field formalism in Sec. 5.2.

(12) we obtain the propagators,

$$\langle N^i(p)N^j(-p) \rangle = \frac{\varkappa^2}{\sigma}(k^2\delta_{ij} - k_ik_j)\mathcal{P}_1(p) + \frac{\varkappa^2(1+\xi)}{\sigma}k_ik_j\mathcal{P}_2(p) , \quad (25a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle h_{ij}(p)h_{kl}(-p) \rangle = & 4\varkappa^2\delta_{ij}\delta_{kl}\left[\frac{1-\lambda}{1-2\lambda}\mathcal{P}_s(p) - \mathcal{P}_1(p)\right] + 2\varkappa^2(\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl} + \delta_{il}\delta_{jk})\mathcal{P}_1(p) \\ & + 4\varkappa^2(\delta_{ij}\hat{k}_k\hat{k}_l + \hat{k}_i\hat{k}_j\delta_{kl})[\mathcal{P}_1(p) - \mathcal{P}_s(p)] + 4\varkappa^2\hat{k}_i\hat{k}_j\hat{k}_k\hat{k}_l\left[\frac{1-2\lambda}{1-\lambda}\mathcal{P}_s(p) - 2\mathcal{P}_1(p) + \frac{\mathcal{P}_2(p)}{1-\lambda}\right] , \end{aligned} \quad (25b)$$

whereas $\langle N^i h_{jk} \rangle$ trivially vanishes. Here \mathcal{P}_s is given by the expression (15) and

$$\mathcal{P}_1(p) = \left[\omega^2 + \frac{k^4}{2\sigma} \right]^{-1} , \quad (26a)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_2(p) = \left[\omega^2 + \frac{(1-\lambda)(1+\xi)}{\sigma}k^4 \right]^{-1} . \quad (26b)$$

In deriving Eq. (25b) we again made use of the identity (45). The above propagators are regular in the sense of (19a) provided¹³

$$\sigma > 0 , \quad (1-\lambda)(1+\xi) > 0 . \quad (27)$$

Indeed, (25a) and the first two terms in (25b) are obviously regular. For the terms in the second line of (25b) the situation is subtler. One may worry that the longitudinal projectors entering them contain factors k^2 in the denominator and apparently violate the regular form (19b). However, we observe that the combinations in the square brackets in these terms vanish at $k = 0$, $\omega \neq 0$. Besides, they depend on the spatial momentum through k^4 . This implies that when the worrisome terms are written as ratios of polynomials, their numerators are at least proportional to k^4 , which cancels all powers of k from the denominator. This cancellation is in fact guaranteed by the regularity of the propagator $\langle h_{ij}h_{kl} \rangle$ at $k \rightarrow 0$, ω -fixed; this, in turn, follows from the regular structure of the kinetic term for h_{ij} in this limit, see (24).

The expressions for the propagators are particularly simple for the choice of the gauge parameters,

$$\sigma = \frac{1-2\lambda}{8\mu(1-\lambda)} , \quad \xi = -\frac{1-2\lambda}{2(1-\lambda)} , \quad (28)$$

¹³For $\lambda > 1$ the second condition implies $\xi < -1$. In this case the operator (22) in the gauge-fixing term is not positive-definite. We are not aware of any problems related to this in the perturbation theory. However, it can lead to complications with the non-perturbative definition of the theory (cf. Eq. (42)).

which renders $\mathcal{P}_1 = \mathcal{P}_2 = \mathcal{P}_s$. Then one obtains,

$$\begin{aligned}\langle N^i(p)N^j(-p) \rangle &= 4\mu\kappa^2 \left[\frac{2(1-\lambda)}{1-2\lambda} \delta_{ij} k^2 - k_i k_j \right] \mathcal{P}_s(p) , \\ \langle h_{ij}(p)h_{kl}(-p) \rangle &= 2\kappa^2 \left[\frac{2\lambda}{1-2\lambda} \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} + \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + \delta_{il} \delta_{jk} \right] \mathcal{P}_s(p) .\end{aligned}$$

This gauge may be convenient for the actual loop computations in Hořava gravity.

4.1.1 Fadeev-Popov ghosts

The gauge-fixing procedure must be completed by specifying the action for the Faddeev-Popov ghosts. This is conveniently derived in the BRST formalism [39, 40]. We follow the presentation of [41]. One introduces an operator \mathbf{s} transforming the metric and the shift,

$$\mathbf{s}h_{ij} = \partial_i c_j + \partial_j c_i + \partial_i c^k h_{jk} + \partial_j c^k h_{ik} + c^k \partial_k h_{ij} , \quad (29a)$$

$$\mathbf{s}N^i = \dot{c}^i - N^j \partial_j c^i + c^j \partial_j N^i , \quad (29b)$$

where $c^i(\tau, \mathbf{x})$ are anticommuting ghost fields. The transformations (29) are nothing but the variations of h_{ij} and N^i under infinitesimal diffeomorphisms with the parameters c^i . Supplementing them by the transformation of the ghosts,

$$\mathbf{s}c^i = c^j \partial_j c^i , \quad (30)$$

it is straightforward to verify that \mathbf{s} is nilpotent¹⁴,

$$\mathbf{s}^2 h_{ij} = \mathbf{s}^2 N^i = \mathbf{s}^2 c^i = 0 . \quad (31)$$

The ghost action is written using the BRST transform of the gauge-fixing function,

$$S_{gh} = -\frac{1}{\kappa^2} \int d\tau d^2x \bar{c}_i (\mathbf{s}F^i) , \quad (32)$$

where we have introduced the antighost \bar{c}_i . Explicitly, upon integration by parts we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned}S_{gh} &= \frac{1}{\kappa^2} \int d\tau d^2x \left[\dot{\bar{c}}_i \dot{c}^i + \frac{1}{2\sigma} \Delta \bar{c}_i \Delta c^i - \frac{1-2\lambda+2\xi(1-\lambda)}{2\sigma} \partial_i \bar{c}_i \Delta \partial_j c^j \right. \\ &\quad - \dot{\bar{c}}_i \partial_j c^i N^j + \dot{\bar{c}}_i c^j \partial_j N^i - \frac{1}{2\sigma} \Delta \partial_j \bar{c}_i (\partial_i c^k h_{jk} + \partial_j c^k h_{ik} + c^k \partial_k h_{ij}) \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\xi}{2\sigma} \partial_i \partial_j \partial_k \bar{c}_i (\partial_j c^l h_{lk} + \partial_k c^l h_{jl} + c^l \partial_l h_{jk}) + \frac{\lambda(1+\xi)}{2\sigma} \Delta \partial_i \bar{c}_i (2\partial_k c^l h_{lk} + c^l \partial_l h) \right] .\end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

¹⁴In deriving these identities one uses the graded Leibniz rule, $\mathbf{s}A \cdot B = (\mathbf{s}A) \cdot B + (-1)^{|A|} A \cdot (\mathbf{s}B)$, where $|A| = 0$ ($|A| = 1$) for a bosonic (fermionic) field. For example, $\mathbf{s}^2 c^i = \mathbf{s}(c^j \partial_j c^i) = (\mathbf{s}c^j) \partial_j c^i - c^j \partial_j (\mathbf{s}c^i)$.

This action is invariant under the anisotropic scaling (1) with the assignment of zero scaling dimension to the (anti-)ghosts,

$$[c^i] = [\bar{c}_i] = 0 .$$

Note also that the antighost \bar{c}_i always appear in the action either with a time derivative or with 3 spatial derivatives acting on it. From the first line of (33) we obtain the propagator,

$$\langle c^i(p) \bar{c}_j(-p) \rangle = \kappa^2 \delta_{ij} \mathcal{P}_1(p) + \kappa^2 \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j [\mathcal{P}_2(p) - \mathcal{P}_1(p)] . \quad (34)$$

It is straightforward to check that this propagator is regular. In the gauge (28) it diagonalizes,

$$\langle c^i(p) \bar{c}_j(-p) \rangle = \kappa^2 \delta_{ij} \mathcal{P}_s(p) .$$

If we postulate the BRST transformation of the antighost as¹⁵

$$\mathbf{s} \bar{c}_i = \sigma \mathcal{O}_{ij} F^j , \quad (35)$$

the total action composed of the original action, the gauge-fixing term (17) and the action for ghosts is BRST-invariant,

$$\mathbf{s} [S + S_{gf} + S_{gh}] = \frac{1}{\kappa^2} \int d\tau d^2x [\sigma(\mathbf{s} F^i) \mathcal{O}_{ij} F^j - (\mathbf{s} \bar{c}_i)(\mathbf{s} F^i)] = 0 ,$$

where we used that the variation of S vanishes as the consequence of gauge invariance, whereas $\mathbf{s}^2 F^i = 0$ due to Eqs. (31). In other words, the transformations (29), (30), (35) constitute a symmetry of the gauge-fixed action, reflecting the original gauge invariance.

This symmetry explains the following property that at first might appear surprising. The decomposition of the metric and the shift (5) involves four gauge modes: two transverse vectors u_i , v_i and two longitudinal scalars B and E . Adding the gauge-fixing term to the action makes these modes propagating, which naively could give rise to four different pole structures in the propagators of the metric and the shift. Instead, we see only two structures associated with the gauge modes, i.e. \mathcal{P}_1 and \mathcal{P}_2 . The reason is that the BRST transformation connects the gauge modes to the ghost field which contains only one transverse and one longitudinal component. To see explicitly how this constrains the propagators, consider the linear part of the BRST transformations (29). They form a symmetry of the quadratic

¹⁵With this definition the second BRST variation of the antighost is non-zero, $\mathbf{s}^2 \bar{c}_i = \sigma \mathcal{O}_{ij} \mathbf{s} F^j \neq 0$. It is possible to modify the formalism in such a way that \mathbf{s}^2 will annihilate all fields, including the antighost, at the expense of introducing an additional auxiliary variable. We prefer to avoid this complication which is irrelevant for our purposes.

action and hence leave the two-point Green's functions invariant. Let us act with \mathbf{s} on the correlators $\langle h_{ij} \bar{c}_k \rangle$ and $\langle N^i \bar{c}_k \rangle$ which trivially vanish. We obtain,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = \mathbf{s} \langle h_{ij} \bar{c}_k \rangle &= \langle (\partial_i c_j + \partial_j c_i) \bar{c}_k \rangle + \sigma \langle h_{ij} \mathcal{O}_{kl} F^l \rangle \\ &= \langle (\partial_i c_j + \partial_j c_i) \bar{c}_k \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle h_{ij} (\partial_l h_{kl} - \lambda \partial_k h) \rangle , \end{aligned}$$

where passing to the second line we substituted the explicit form (23) of the gauge-fixing function and used that the correlator $\langle h_{ij} N^k \rangle$ vanishes. Similarly

$$0 = \mathbf{s} \langle N^i \bar{c}_j \rangle = \langle \dot{c}^i \bar{c}_j \rangle + \sigma \mathcal{O}_{jk} \langle N^i \dot{N}^k \rangle .$$

These relations imply, in particular, that the poles of the gauge modes must coincide with the poles of the ghost propagator and thus there can be at most two gauge-dependent poles. It is straightforward to verify that the propagators (25), (34) satisfy the above relations.

4.2 Theory in 3 spatial dimensions

The analysis of the previous section can be easily generalized to projectable Hořava gravity in spacetime of arbitrary dimension $(d + 1)$. We are going to work out explicitly the case $d = 3$, the lowest dimensionality admitting propagating TT mode. We will not repeat the details of the derivation, highlighting only the difference from the $d = 2$ case. For the sake of clarity, we keep only marginal terms in the potential (4) omitting the relevant deformations. The latter do not affect the UV properties of the theory that are of interest for us.

The gauge-fixing Lagrangian is still given by the expression (17). However, now the scaling dimension of F^i , which coincides with the dimension of \dot{N}^i , is 5. Therefore, for the gauge-fixing term to be scale-invariant, the operator \mathcal{O}_{ij} must have dimension¹⁶ -4 . Its general form is,

$$\mathcal{O}_{ij} = \Delta^{-1} [\delta_{ij} \Delta + \xi \partial_i \partial_j]^{-1} .$$

Substituting this into the first line of (23) we obtain the explicit expression for the gauge-fixing function,

$$F^i = \dot{N}^i + \frac{1}{2\sigma} \Delta^2 \partial_k h_{ik} - \frac{\lambda(1 + \xi)}{2\sigma} \Delta^2 \partial_i h + \frac{\xi}{2\sigma} \Delta \partial_i \partial_j \partial_k h_{jk} .$$

As in $d = 2$, this choice of the gauge-fixing function eliminates the cross-terms mixing the shift and the metric in the quadratic action. One combines \mathcal{L}_{gf} with the quadratic Lagrangian

¹⁶Recall that for $d = 3$ the scaling dimension of the spacetime measure is $[d\tau d^3x] = -6$.

(8), sets to zero the coefficients in front of the relevant deformations, $\eta = \mu_1 = \mu_2 = 0$, and flips the sign of $\nu_{4,5}$ in consequence of the Wick rotation. Then, a straightforward calculation yields the non-zero propagators,

$$\langle N^i(p) N^j(-p) \rangle = \frac{\varkappa^2 k^2}{\sigma} (k^2 \delta_{ij} - k_i k_j) \mathcal{P}_1(p) + \frac{\varkappa^2 (1 + \xi) k^2}{\sigma} k_i k_j \mathcal{P}_2(p), \quad (36a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle h_{ij}(p) h_{kl}(-p) \rangle = & 2\varkappa^2 (\delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} + \delta_{il} \delta_{jk}) \mathcal{P}_{tt}(p) - 2\varkappa^2 \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} \left[\mathcal{P}_{tt}(p) - \frac{1 - \lambda}{1 - 3\lambda} \mathcal{P}_s(p) \right] \\ & - 2\varkappa^2 (\delta_{ik} \hat{k}_j \hat{k}_l + \delta_{il} \hat{k}_j \hat{k}_k + \delta_{jk} \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_l + \delta_{jl} \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_k) [\mathcal{P}_{tt}(p) - \mathcal{P}_1(p)] \\ & + 2\varkappa^2 (\delta_{ij} \hat{k}_k \hat{k}_l + \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j \delta_{kl}) [\mathcal{P}_{tt}(p) - \mathcal{P}_s(p)] \\ & + 2\varkappa^2 \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j \hat{k}_k \hat{k}_l \left[\mathcal{P}_{tt}(p) + \frac{1 - 3\lambda}{1 - \lambda} \mathcal{P}_s(p) - 4\mathcal{P}_1(p) + \frac{2\mathcal{P}_2(p)}{1 - \lambda} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (36b)$$

where now the pole structures are,

$$\mathcal{P}_{tt} = \frac{1}{\omega^2 + \nu_5 k^6}, \quad (37a)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_s = \left[\omega^2 + \frac{(8\nu_4 + 3\nu_5)(1 - \lambda)}{1 - 3\lambda} k^6 \right]^{-1}, \quad (37b)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_1 = \left[\omega^2 + \frac{k^6}{2\sigma} \right]^{-1}, \quad (37c)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_2 = \left[\omega^2 + \frac{(1 - \lambda)(1 + \xi)}{\sigma} k^6 \right]^{-1}. \quad (37d)$$

The first two structures correspond to the physical TT and scalar modes, cf. Eqs. (9), whereas the other two are gauge-dependent. Note that the latter coincide with the expressions (26) up to the substitution $k^4 \mapsto k^6$. By inspection one finds that the propagators (36) satisfy the regularity conditions (19).

The BRST transformations have the same form as before, Eqs. (29), (30), (35). This also applies to the ghost action which is given by (32), up to replacement of the integration measure $d\tau d^2x \mapsto d\tau d^3x$. We write down explicitly only the quadratic part,

$$S_{gh} = \frac{1}{\varkappa^2} \int d\tau d^3x \left[\dot{\bar{c}}_i \dot{c}^i - \frac{1}{2\sigma} \bar{c}_i \Delta^3 c^i + \frac{1 - 2\lambda + 2\xi(1 - \lambda)}{2\sigma} \partial_i \bar{c}_i \Delta^2 \partial_j c^j + \dots \right],$$

where dots stand for cubic terms describing interactions of ghosts with N^i and h_{ij} . From this action one reads off the expression for the ghost propagator which turns out to be the same as (34), but with $\mathcal{P}_{1,2}$ given by Eqs. (37c), (37d).

One can use the freedom in the choice of the gauge parameters σ and ξ to simplify the expressions (36). However, unlike the case $d = 2$, it is generically impossible to make all

propagators proportional to each other. This is, of course, due to the presence of two distinct physical excitations in the theory — TT and scalar gravitons — that in general have different dispersion relations.

5 Counterterms

In this section we argue that existence of $\sigma\xi$ -gauges where all propagators are regular implies renormalizability. We carry out the derivation for the case $d = 2$; the generalization to higher dimensions is straightforward.

5.1 Degree of divergence

We work with the total action

$$S_{tot} = S + S_{gf} + S_{gh} ,$$

where S is given by (3) with the potential (10), the gauge-fixing term S_{gf} corresponds to the Lagrangian (17) and the ghost action S_{gh} has the form (32). Consider a general diagram appearing in the perturbative expansion based on this action. One introduces the notations:

- P_{hh} — number of $\langle h_{ij}h_{kl} \rangle$ propagators,
- P_{NN} — number of $\langle N^iN^j \rangle$ propagators,
- P_{cc} — number of the ghost propagators,
- $V_{[h]}$ — number of vertices involving only the h_{ij} -fields,
- $V_{[h]N}$ — number of vertices with an arbitrary number of h -legs and a single N -leg,
- $V_{[h]NN}$ — number of vertices with an arbitrary number of h -legs and two N -legs,
- V_{hcc} — number of vertices describing interaction of h_{ij} with the ghosts,
- V_{Ncc} — number of vertices describing interaction of N^i with the ghosts,
- L — number of loops, i.e. number of independent loop integrals,
- l_N — number of external N -legs,
- T — number of time-derivatives acting on external legs,

- X — number of spatial derivatives acting on external legs.

These quantities obey two relations:

$$L = P_{hh} + P_{NN} + P_{cc} - V_{[h]} - V_{[h]N} - V_{[h]NN} - V_{hcc} - V_{Ncc} + 1 , \quad (38a)$$

$$l_N = V_{[h]N} + V_{Ncc} + 2V_{[h]NN} - 2P_{NN} . \quad (38b)$$

The first relation follows from the standard reasoning that out of $(P_{hh} + P_{NN} + P_{cc})$ original integrals over frequencies and momenta $(V_{[h]} + V_{[h]N} + V_{[h]NN} + V_{hcc} + V_{Ncc} - 1)$ are removed by the δ -functions at the vertices (one δ -function remains as an overall factor multiplying the whole diagram). The second relation is obtained by counting the N -legs. Indeed, each vertex of the type $V_{[h]N}$ or V_{Ncc} brings one N -leg, whereas the vertex $V_{[h]NN}$ brings two; every $\langle N^i N^j \rangle$ -propagator absorbs two legs; the remaining N -legs are external.

Next we introduce the superficial degree of divergence D_{div} of the diagram. This is defined as the scaling power of the diagram under the simultaneous rescaling of all loop momenta and frequencies,

$$\mathbf{k}^{(l)} \mapsto b \mathbf{k}^{(l)} , \quad \omega^{(l)} \mapsto b^2 \omega^{(l)} ,$$

in the limit $b \rightarrow \infty$. By inspection of the expressions for the propagators and vertices one obtains,

$$D_{div} = 4L - 4P_{hh} - 2P_{NN} - 4P_{cc} + 4V_{[h]} + 3V_{[h]N} + 2V_{[h]NN} + 4V_{hcc} + 3V_{Ncc} - 2T - X .$$

Using (38) this reduces to¹⁷

$$D_{div} = 4 - 2T - X - l_N .$$

Let us focus on the diagrams with external h -legs only. We see that D_{div} is negative for diagrams with more than 2 time- or 4 space-derivatives on external legs. Assuming that $D_{div} < 0$ implies convergence of a diagram, one concludes that only diagrams with at most 2 time- and 4 space-derivatives on the external lines must be renormalized. These diagrams can be Taylor expanded¹⁸ in the external frequencies and momenta, with the successive terms in the series having lower and lower degree of divergence. Starting from a certain order the coefficients in the Taylor expansion become finite, so that only a few first terms in the series will require subtraction. The corresponding counterterms are polynomial in

¹⁷ The generalization of this formula for $(d+1)$ -dimensional Hořava gravity is $D_{div} = 2d - d \cdot T - X - (d-1)l_N$.

¹⁸ We assume that the UV divergences have been appropriately regulated, e.g. by analytically continuing in the dimensionalities of time and space [23], and that possible IR divergences have been removed by introducing an IR cutoff.

external frequencies and momenta and hence local in position space. Again, they have no more than 2 time- or 4 space-derivatives acting on the metric h_{ij} . In other words, their scaling dimension is less or equal four. If we further assume that the divergent parts of the diagrams respect the foliation-preserving diffeomorphisms, it follows that the counterterms must have the same form as the terms already present in the action (3), (10). This amounts to renormalizability.

The above argument contains two important assumptions that we now scrutinize. First, a generic diagram will contain subdivergences and thus can diverge despite $D_{div} < 0$. Fortunately, as shown in [23], the combinatorics of the subtraction procedure in non-relativistic theories works essentially in the same way as in the relativistic case, and subdivergences are subtracted by counterterms introduced at the previous orders of the loop expansion.

Second, even in the absence of subdivergences, the convergence of a diagram with $D_{div} < 0$ is not trivial. Indeed, consider the integral

$$\int d\omega^{(1)} d^2 k^{(1)} \int \prod_{l=2}^L [d\omega^{(l)} d^2 k^{(l)}] f(\{\omega\}, \{\mathbf{k}\}) ,$$

where we singled out the first loop momentum and suppressed the dependence on external momenta. Assume for simplicity that f is a scalar function (in general it can carry tensor indices corresponding to the external legs of the diagram). Because subdivergences are absent, the inner integral converges and gives a function $\tilde{f}(\omega^{(1)}, k^{(1)})$ which for $\mathbf{k}^{(1)} \mapsto b \mathbf{k}^{(1)}$, $\omega^{(1)} \mapsto b^2 \omega^{(1)}$ scales as $b^{D_{div}-4}$. However, the latter can have the form

$$\tilde{f} \sim (\omega^{(1)})^{-1+n} (k^{(1)})^{D_{div}-2-2n} \quad \text{or} \quad (\omega^{(1)})^{-1-n} (k^{(1)})^{D_{div}-2+2n} , \quad n > 0 , \quad (39)$$

and the integral over frequency (momentum) will diverge, despite the fact that the k -integral (ω -integral) is finite. These are precisely the spurious divergences that arise if the propagators contain irregular contributions discussed in Sec. 3. Note that this problem is absent in Lorentz invariant theories, where the function \tilde{f} can depend only on $(\omega^{(1)})^2 + (k^{(1)})^2$. In Appendix B we prove that spurious divergences (39) do not appear if all propagators have the regular form (19). In that case $D_{div} < 0$ indeed implies convergence of the diagram.

Finally, we must discuss the gauge invariance of the counterterms. In the perturbative expansion around flat spacetime, which we have been considering so far, gauge invariance is actually *not* preserved. One way to proceed would be to exploit the BRST symmetry of the gauge-fixed action to constrain the structure of counterterms, similar to the analysis of [2]. This approach would require considering divergent diagrams with external ghost lines

(as well as diagrams with external N -legs) and working out their relation to the diagrams renormalizing the vertices containing only the metric. This should be done order by order in perturbation theory, and the analysis is very cumbersome. Instead, we are going to adopt the method of background effective action¹⁹ where the invariance with respect to the (background) gauge transformations is manifest.

5.2 Background-covariant formulation

One decomposes the total metric and shift into background $\bar{\gamma}_{ij}$, \bar{N}^i and fluctuations h_{ij} , n^i :

$$\gamma_{ij} = \bar{\gamma}_{ij} + h_{ij} , \quad N^i = \bar{N}^i + n^i .$$

We still have to fix the gauge for the fluctuations. However, one can do it in the way that explicitly preserves the invariance with respect to diffeomorphisms acting on the background. This is easily achieved by covariantizing all formulas of the previous sections. Instead of (22), (23) we write,

$$F^i = \bar{D}_t n^i + \frac{1}{2\sigma} (\mathcal{O}^{-1})^{ij} \bar{\nabla}_k h_j^k - \frac{\lambda}{2\sigma} (\mathcal{O}^{-1})^{ij} \bar{\nabla}_j h ,$$

where

$$\bar{D}_t n^i = \dot{n}^i - \bar{N}^k \bar{\nabla}_k n^i + \bar{\nabla}_k \bar{N}^i n^k$$

is the covariant time-derivative and

$$\mathcal{O}_{ij} = -[\bar{\Delta} \bar{\gamma}^{ij} + \xi \bar{\nabla}^i \bar{\nabla}^j]^{-1} .$$

The covariant derivatives $\bar{\nabla}_i$ are defined using the Christoffel connection constructed from $\bar{\gamma}_{ij}$, all indices are raised and lowered with $\bar{\gamma}^{ij}$, $\bar{\gamma}_{ij}$, and $h = h_{ij} \bar{\gamma}^{ij}$. The gauge-fixing action is still given by the Lagrangian (17) that must be integrated over the spacetime with the covariant measure $\int d\tau d^2x \sqrt{\bar{\gamma}}$. Similarly, the ghost action has the form,

$$S_{gh} = -\frac{1}{\varkappa^2} \int d\tau d^2x \sqrt{\bar{\gamma}} \bar{c}_i (\mathbf{s} F^i) ,$$

where BRST transformations of the fields are defined by promoting all derivatives in (29), (30), (35) to be background-covariant. For example, for the shift we have,

$$\mathbf{s} n^i = \bar{D}_t c^i - n^j \bar{\nabla}_j c^i + c^j \bar{\nabla}_j n^i .$$

¹⁹See [42, 43, 44] for a pedagogical introduction.

It is straightforward, even if somewhat tedious, to verify that the action of the BRST operator on h_{ij} , n^i and c^i is still nilpotent.

The idea of the background-field method is to take the path integral over the fluctuations and obtain an effective action for the background fields. The latter will be automatically invariant with respect to background gauge transformations²⁰. In particular, this holds for its divergent part that requires renormalization. In other words, in the background-covariant formulation the counterterms are guaranteed to be gauge-invariant.

One should be worried at this point that the gauge-fixing Lagrangian depends on the background fields in a non-local manner which can compromise the locality of the counterterms. To resolve this issue, we observe that the non-local operator \mathcal{O}_{ij} actually cancels everywhere in the gauge-fixing action, except the kinetic term for the shift,

$$S_{n,kin} = \int d\tau d^2x \sqrt{\bar{\gamma}} \frac{\sigma}{2\kappa^2} \bar{D}_t n^i \mathcal{O}_{ij} \bar{D}_t n^j. \quad (40)$$

The latter is cast in the local form by introducing an auxiliary field π_i ,

$$S'_{n,kin} = \frac{1}{\kappa^2} \int d\tau d^2x \sqrt{\bar{\gamma}} \left[\frac{1}{2\sigma} \pi_i (\mathcal{O}^{-1})^{ij} \pi_j - i \pi_i \bar{D}_t n^i \right]. \quad (41)$$

Taking the Gaussian path integral over π_i reproduces (40). Note that we have introduced an imaginary coefficient in front of the second term in (41) in order to preserve the positivity of the quadratic term²¹. This is not problematic: the imaginary part of (41) is odd when π_i changes sign and hence the effective action is real as it is obtained by integrating over all values of π_i . Besides, we notice that π_i enters in the action as a canonically conjugate momentum for the shift perturbations n^i . From this perspective, the presence of an imaginary part in (41) is not surprising. Indeed, such imaginary part associated with the canonical form appears even in ordinary mechanics when the Euclidean action is written in terms of canonical variables.

It is instructive to work out how the introduction of π_i affects the measure in the path integral. Let us make a step backward and recall that the gauge-fixing Lagrangian (17) arises as a result of smearing the gauge-fixing condition $F^i = f^i$ with the weighting functional

$$\sqrt{\text{Det } \mathcal{O}_{ij}} \int [df^i] \exp \left[- \int d\tau d^2x \sqrt{\bar{\gamma}} \frac{\sigma}{2\kappa^2} f^i \mathcal{O}_{ij} f^j \right] \quad (42)$$

²⁰We assume dimensional regularization, which preserves gauge invariance.

²¹Strictly speaking, this argument applies in the case $\lambda < 1/2$ when the operator \mathcal{O}_{ij} , and hence $(\mathcal{O}^{-1})^{ij}$, is positive-definite. For $\lambda > 1$ the positivity cannot be ensured, which, however, does not affect the perturbative considerations, see footnote 13.

inserted in the partition function of the theory. Notice the square root of the functional determinant of the operator \mathcal{O}_{ij} in the prefactor which ensures the correct normalization. Thus, before introducing π_i the partition function has the form,

$$Z = \sqrt{\text{Det } \mathcal{O}_{ij}} \int [dn^j dh_{kl} d\bar{c}^m d\bar{c}_n] \exp \left[- (S_{n, kin} + \dots) \right] ,$$

where ellipsis stands for the local contributions in the action. The introduction of π_i not only makes the action local, but also absorbs the determinant from the prefactor. This follows from the relations,

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-S_{n, kin}[n^i]} &= \sqrt{\text{Det } (\mathcal{O}^{-1})^{ij}} \int [d\pi_j] e^{-S'_{n, kin}[\pi_j, n^i]} , \\ \sqrt{\text{Det } \mathcal{O}_{ij}} \sqrt{\text{Det } (\mathcal{O}^{-1})^{ij}} &= 1 . \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we arrive to the final expression for the partition function,

$$Z = \int [d\pi_i dn^j dh_{kl} d\bar{c}^m d\bar{c}_n] \exp \left[- (S'_{n, kin} + \dots) \right] .$$

Curiously, the introduction of π_i makes the integration measure in the path integral flat, which further supports the identification of π_i as the canonically conjugate momentum to n^i .

Last but not least, we have to check that the introduction of π_i does not spoil the regular structure of the propagators. It is sufficient to perform this analysis for the flat background, $\bar{\gamma}_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$, $\bar{N}^i = 0$, as locally any background can be brought to this form by a coordinate choice and our question deals with the local properties of the propagators. From the quadratic Lagrangian in the πn -sector,

$$\mathcal{L}_{2, \pi n}^{d=2} = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \left[-\frac{1}{\sigma} \pi_i (\Delta \delta_{ij} + \xi \partial_i \partial_j) \pi_j - 2i \pi_k \dot{n}^k + \frac{(\partial_i n^j)^2}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \lambda \right) (\partial_i n^i)^2 \right] ,$$

we find that the $\langle n^i n^j \rangle$ propagator is not modified and is given by (25a), whereas

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \pi_i(p) n^j(-p) \rangle &= \kappa^2 \omega \delta_{ij} \mathcal{P}_1(p) + \kappa^2 \omega \hat{k}_i \hat{k}_j [\mathcal{P}_2(p) - \mathcal{P}_1(p)] , \\ \langle \pi_i(p) \pi_j(-p) \rangle &= \frac{\kappa^2}{2} (k^2 \delta_{ij} - k_i k_j) \mathcal{P}_1(p) + \kappa^2 (1 - \lambda) k_i k_j \mathcal{P}_2(p) . \end{aligned}$$

These are compatible with the regular form (19) for the scaling dimension²² $[\pi_i] = 1$. As a consequence, the reasoning of Sec. 5.1 goes through essentially unchanged with the field π_i included into consideration.

²²The fact that the scaling dimension of π_i is equal to 1 follows from the way it enters into the action multiplied by the time-derivative of the shift. This applies to Hořava gravity in any number of spacetime dimensions.

To sum up, we have formulated a manifestly background-covariant gauge-fixing procedure. Combined with the results of Sec. 5.1 about the scaling dimension of possible divergences, it implies that one loop counterterms in the effective action have the same structure as the terms in the bare Lagrangian. A careful treatment [45] shows that this also holds at higher loops (see [46, 47, 48, 49] for earlier arguments). Therefore, the theory is renormalizable.

6 Non-projectable model

We now consider the non-projectable Hořava gravity. Again, for illustration of the general situation we take the model in $(2+1)$ -dimensions [50] which is technically much simpler than its $(3+1)$ -dimensional counterpart. Upon using integration by parts and the fact that in two dimensions the Riemann tensor is expressed in terms of the scalar curvature, one finds that the potential contains 10 inequivalent terms,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V} = & 2\Lambda - \eta R - \alpha a_i a^i + \mu R^2 + \rho_1 \Delta R + \rho_2 R a_i a^i \\ & + \rho_3 (a_i a^i)^2 + \rho_4 a_i a^i \nabla_j a^j + \rho_5 (\nabla_j a^j)^2 + \rho_6 \nabla_i a_j \nabla^i a^j, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$a_i = \frac{\partial_i N}{N}$$

is the combination of the lapse and its derivative which is invariant under the reparameterizations of time, see Eqs. (2). Expanding around flat spacetime²³, one obtains the quadratic action,

$$\begin{aligned} S_2^{d=2, np.} = & \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int dt d^2x \left[-\frac{1}{2}(\dot{v}_i - u_i)\Delta(\dot{v}_i - u_i) + \frac{\dot{\psi}^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}(\dot{E} - 2\Delta B)^2 \right. \\ & \left. - \frac{\lambda}{4}(\dot{\psi} + \dot{E} - 2\Delta B)^2 - \eta\phi\Delta\psi - \alpha\phi\Delta\phi - \mu(\Delta\psi)^2 + \rho_1\phi\Delta^2\psi - (\rho_5 + \rho_6)\phi\Delta^2\phi \right], \end{aligned}$$

where we used the helicity decomposition (5) and introduced the fluctuation of the lapse $\phi \equiv N - 1$. This action propagates a single scalar degree of freedom with the dispersion relation,

$$\omega^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \lambda}{1 - 2\lambda} \right) \frac{\eta^2 k^2 + (4\alpha\mu + 2\eta\rho_1)k^4 + (\rho_1^2 - 4\mu(\rho_5 + \rho_6))k^6}{\alpha - (\rho_5 + \rho_6)k^2}.$$

²³For the flat spacetime to be a solution, we assume that the cosmological constant Λ is tuned to zero.

In contrast to the projectable case, this dispersion relation is linear at low k ,

$$\omega^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \lambda}{1 - 2\lambda} \right) \frac{\eta^2}{\alpha} k^2 .$$

At large momenta it respects the anisotropic scaling (1),

$$\omega^2 = \frac{1 - \lambda}{1 - 2\lambda} \left(4\mu - \frac{\rho_1^2}{\rho_5 + \rho_6} \right) k^4 .$$

The mode has positive energy and is stable at all momenta for an appropriate choice of parameters. In particular, the following necessary conditions must be satisfied: $\varkappa^2 > 0$, $\lambda < 1/2$ or $\lambda > 1$, $\alpha > 0$, $(\rho_5 + \rho_6) < 0$ and $4\mu > \rho_1^2/(\rho_5 + \rho_6)$.

Let us focus on the UV behavior of the model. Accordingly, we retain only marginal terms in the action which amounts to setting $\eta = \alpha = 0$. Next, one performs the Wick rotation and introduces the gauge-fixing term (17) with the gauge-fixing function (23) and \mathcal{O}_{ij} defined in (22). After a somewhat lengthy, but straightforward calculation one finds that the propagators of the shift and the metric have the form (25), where \mathcal{P}_1 , \mathcal{P}_2 are still given by (26), while

$$\mathcal{P}_s(p) = \left[\omega^2 + \frac{1 - \lambda}{1 - 2\lambda} \left(4\mu - \frac{\rho_1^2}{\rho_5 + \rho_6} \right) k^4 \right]^{-1} .$$

Other non-vanishing propagators are

$$\langle \phi(p) \phi(-p) \rangle = \frac{\varkappa^2 (1 - \lambda) \rho_1^2}{(1 - 2\lambda)(\rho_5 + \rho_6)^2} \mathcal{P}_s(p) + \frac{\varkappa^2}{(\rho_5 + \rho_6) k^4} , \quad (43a)$$

$$\langle \phi(p) h_{ij}(-p) \rangle = \frac{2\varkappa^2 (1 - \lambda) \rho_1}{(1 - 2\lambda)(\rho_5 + \rho_6)} \delta_{ij} \mathcal{P}_s(p) - \frac{2\varkappa^2 \rho_1 k_i k_j}{(\rho_5 + \rho_6) k^2} \mathcal{P}_s(p) . \quad (43b)$$

Clearly, the last terms in (43a), (43b) violate the regularity condition. Though these contributions have been derived within a particular family of gauges, we believe they cannot be removed by any gauge choice. They correspond to the instantaneous interaction present in the theory [12, 26]. We conclude that the correlators of the lapse contain genuinely non-local terms whose contributions to the loop diagrams must be carefully analyzed to establish or disprove the renormalizability of the theory.

7 Conclusions

In this paper we have demonstrated renormalizability of the *projectable* version of Hořava gravity. Though for concreteness we focused on the models in $d = 2$ and 3 spatial dimensions, our analysis is completely general and applies to Hořava gravity in any dimensionality.

Thus, for $d \geq 3$ projectable Hořava gravity presents the first example of unitary renormalizable quantum field theory of gravitation with dynamical transverse-traceless excitations (gravitons). The key element of our argument is the choice of gauge-fixing which ensures the right scaling properties of the propagators and their uniform falloff at large frequencies and momenta. The latter property is essential to guarantee locality of the singularities of the propagators in position space. An unusual feature of our approach is that it involves a gauge-fixing term which is non-local in space. We showed how this non-locality can be resolved by introduction of an auxiliary field resulting in a local gauge-fixed action.

We restricted the analysis to pure gravity theories. We now argue that the renormalizability is preserved upon inclusion of matter obeying the Lifshitz scaling (1) in the UV. Indeed, the derivation of Sec. 5 relies only on the scaling properties of the propagators and vertices, regular form of the propagators, and invariance under foliation-preserving diffeomorphisms. These properties are clearly satisfied by Lifshitz scalars and fermions, and in general, by any Lifshitz matter with only global internal symmetries. For gauge theories one should use an appropriate gauge-fixing that leads to regular propagators. It turns out that this gauge-fixing is non-local, in complete analogy with what we have found for gravity. For example, for a gauge field $(\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_i)$ in $d = 2$ with the quadratic Euclidean Lagrangian,

$$\mathcal{L}_A = \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{F}_{0i} \mathcal{F}^{0i} - \frac{\mu_A}{4} \mathcal{F}_{ij} \Delta \mathcal{F}^{ij} , \quad \mathcal{F}_{0i} = \dot{\mathcal{A}}_i - \partial_i \mathcal{A}_0 , \quad \mathcal{F}_{ij} = \partial_i \mathcal{A}_j - \partial_j \mathcal{A}_i , \quad (44)$$

the suitable gauge-fixing term is

$$\mathcal{L}_{A,gf} = -\frac{\sigma_A}{2} \left(\dot{\mathcal{A}}_0 + \frac{1}{\sigma_A} \Delta \partial_i \mathcal{A}_i \right) \frac{1}{\Delta} \left(\dot{\mathcal{A}}_0 + \frac{1}{\sigma_A} \Delta \partial_j \mathcal{A}_j \right) .$$

It is chosen in the way to cancel the cross-terms mixing \mathcal{A}_0 and \mathcal{A}_i . For $\sigma_A = 1/\mu_A$ the quadratic action diagonalizes completely and the propagators are particularly simple,

$$\langle \mathcal{A}_0 \mathcal{A}_0 \rangle = \frac{\mu_A k^2}{\omega^2 + \mu_A k^4} , \quad \langle \mathcal{A}_i \mathcal{A}_j \rangle = \frac{\delta_{ij}}{\omega^2 + \mu_A k^4} .$$

These are regular and correspond to the dimensions $[\mathcal{A}_0] = 1$, $[\mathcal{A}_i] = 0$ dictated by the anisotropic scale-invariance of the Lagrangian (44). Furthermore, the non-locality of the gauge-fixing term gets resolved by introducing a canonically conjugate momentum for \mathcal{A}_0 , as done in Sec. 5.2 for gravity. We conclude that the projectable Hořava gravity can be coupled also to gauge fields with Lifshitz scaling without spoiling renormalizability.

Given renormalizability, the next obvious question is the renormalization group (RG) behavior of the coupling constants. Only if the RG flow has a weakly coupled UV fixed

point, can the theory be considered as UV-complete. If instead it turns out that the running couplings develop a Landau pole, the theory will still require embedding into a broader framework. Our results imply that the running of the couplings is logarithmic, and thus the need for such embedding, if any, will be postponed to exponentially high energy scales.

Another issue that acquires new importance in view of our findings is the fate of the instability at low momenta present in $(3 + 1)$ -dimensional projectable Hořava gravity. It would be interesting to understand if this instability can be cut off by non-linear terms in the Lagrangian and, if yes, determine the structure of the ground state. The fact that the instability is developed by the modes with non-zero spatial momenta suggests that the putative ground state will break translational invariance.

For the non-projectable Hořava gravity our gauge-fixing procedure is not sufficient to establish renormalizability. We have found that it still leaves certain contributions in the propagators of the lapse that do not fall off with frequency. These contributions cannot be removed by any gauge choice and are related to the physical instantaneous interaction present in the theory. In position space they lead to singularities in the propagators that are non-local in space. It will be crucial to work out the implications of this non-locality for the perturbative expansion in order to establish (or disprove) renormalizability of the theory. We leave this study for future.

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A A tensor identity

In dimension $d = 2$ any tensor antisymmetric in 3 or more indices is identically equal to zero. Consider the combination $\hat{k}_m \delta_j^i \delta_l^k$, where \hat{k}_m is a unit vector. By antisymmetrizing it over the lower indices and contracting with \hat{k}^m we obtain,

$$0 = \hat{k}^m \hat{k}_{[m} \delta_j^i \delta_l^k] = \delta_j^i \delta_l^k - \delta_l^i \delta_j^k + \hat{k}^i \hat{k}_j \delta_l^i - \hat{k}^i \hat{k}_j \delta_l^k + \hat{k}^i \hat{k}_l \delta_j^k - \hat{k}^k \hat{k}_l \delta_j^i .$$

Next, we lower the indices and symmetrize in i and j . This yields,

$$2\delta_{ij}\delta_{kl} - \delta_{ik}\delta_{jl} - \delta_{il}\delta_{jk} - 2\delta_{ij}\hat{k}_k\hat{k}_l - 2\hat{k}_i\hat{k}_j\delta_{kl} + \hat{k}_i\hat{k}_k\delta_{jl} + \hat{k}_j\hat{k}_k\delta_{il} + \hat{k}_i\hat{k}_l\delta_{jk} + \hat{k}_j\hat{k}_l\delta_{ik} = 0 . \quad (45)$$

B Convergence of loop integrals

In this Appendix we use the conventions and notations of Sec. 5.1. We prove the following statement:

Consider a diagram with L loops and $D_{div} < 0$. Assume that all propagators in the diagram are regular in the sense (19) and that if the momentum and frequency in any of the propagators are frozen, the integral over remaining momenta and frequencies converges (i.e. subdivergences are absent). Then the whole diagram converges.²⁴

Proof: Suppressing the external momenta, the expression for the diagram takes the form,

$$I_D = \int \prod_{l=1}^L [d\omega^{(l)} d^2 k^{(l)}] \mathcal{F}_n(\{\omega\}, \{\mathbf{k}\}) \prod_{m=1}^M \left[(A_m \Omega^{(m)})^2 + B_m (K^{(m)})^4 \right]^{-1} , \quad (46)$$

where \mathcal{F}_n is a polynomial of scaling degree n ; $\Omega^{(m)}$, $K^{(m)}$ are linear combinations of loop frequencies and momenta; and the coefficients A_m , B_m are strictly positive, $A_m, B_m > 0$. The parameters in (46) satisfy,

$$4L + n - 4M = D_{div} . \quad (47)$$

²⁴Here we are talking about convergence in the UV. Infrared divergences present a separate issue and must be regulated by an IR cutoff, see below.

It is convenient to transform (46) into the Schwinger-type representation using

$$x^{-1} = \int_0^\infty ds \, e^{-sx} .$$

This yields,

$$I_D = \int_0^\infty \prod_{m=1}^M ds_m \, G(\{s\}) , \quad (48)$$

where

$$G(\{s\}) = \int \prod_{l=1}^L [d\omega^{(l)} d^2 k^{(l)}] \mathcal{F}_n(\{\omega\}, \{\mathbf{k}\}) \prod_{m=1}^M \exp \left\{ -s_m \left[A_m (\Omega^{(m)})^2 + B_m (K^{(m)})^4 \right] \right\} . \quad (49)$$

Let us introduce the parameterization,

$$s_m = \bar{s} x_m , \quad \sum_{m=1}^M x_m = 1 ,$$

Using the scaling properties of the integrand in (49) we obtain,

$$G(\{s\}) = (\bar{s})^{-L-n/4} G(\{x\}) .$$

Substituting into (48) and introducing UV and IR regulators \bar{s}_0, \bar{s}_1 we obtain,

$$I_D^{reg} = \int_{\bar{s}_0}^{\bar{s}_1} d\bar{s} \, (\bar{s})^{-D_{div}/4-1} \tilde{I} ,$$

where

$$\tilde{I} = \int \prod_{m=1}^M dx_m \, \delta \left(\sum_{m=1}^M x_m - 1 \right) G(\{x\}) ,$$

is the integral over “angles” and we have used the relation (47) to write the overall power of \bar{s} . If \tilde{I} converges, the UV regulator \bar{s}_0 can be removed, i.e. the diagram is UV finite (recall that D_{div} is negative²⁵).

Thus we have to analyze the convergence of \tilde{I} . By inspection of (49) we see that $G(\{x\})$ can have singularities only at the points where some x_m vanishes — otherwise the integral over frequencies and momenta in (49) is damped by the exponentials²⁶. The most dangerous singularity occurs when all x ’s, except one, tend to zero,

$$x_1 \approx 1 , \quad x_m \rightarrow 0 , \quad m = 2, \dots, M .$$

²⁵Clearly, in this case the diagram exhibits an IR divergence at the upper end of integration over \bar{s} .

²⁶Note that this step in the argument relies on the strict positivity of A_m and B_m .

The integral over “angles” in the ϵ -vicinity of this point takes the form,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{I}_\epsilon &\approx \int_0^\epsilon \prod_{m=2}^M dx_m G(\{x\}) = \int d\omega^{(1)} d^2 k^{(1)} \exp \left\{ - \left[A_1 (\omega^{(1)})^2 + B_1 (k^{(1)})^4 \right] \right\} \\ &\times \int \prod_{l=2}^L [d\omega^{(l)} d^2 k^{(l)}] \mathcal{F}_n(\{\omega\}, \{\mathbf{k}\}) \prod_{m=2}^M \frac{1 - \exp \left\{ - \epsilon \left[A_m (\Omega^{(m)})^2 + B_m (K^{(m)})^4 \right] \right\}}{A_m (\Omega^{(m)})^2 + B_m (K^{(m)})^4}, \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

where, without loss of generality, we have identified the frequency and momentum flowing through the first propagator with $\omega^{(1)}$, $k^{(1)}$. The integral in the second line of (50) converges. Indeed, it is free from IR divergences, because the integrand is regular at $\omega^{(l)}, k^{(l)} \rightarrow 0$, whereas a UV divergence is absent by assumption. Furthermore, the integrand can be bounded by rational functions, so the total integral grows at most polynomially in $\omega^{(1)}$ and $k^{(1)}$. Then the integral over $\omega^{(1)}$, $k^{(1)}$ converges as well²⁷. We conclude that \tilde{I}_ϵ , and hence \tilde{I} , converges, which completes the proof.

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²⁷Again, it is important that both A_1 and B_1 are strictly positive.

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